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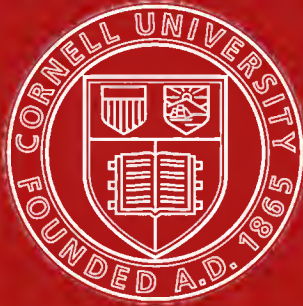
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Britannia saxonica.



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Britannia Saxonica.

A MAP

OF

BRITAIN DURING THE SAXON OCTARCHY,

ACCOMPANIED BY A TABLE SHEWING

The Contemporary Sovereigns of each State;

AND THE

MUTATIONS IN THE SAXON KINGDOMS:

THE GENEALOGIES

OF

The Anglo-Saxon Kings,

**WITH CHRONOLOGICAL NOTICES RELATIVE TO
THE SAXON PERIOD.**

BY

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The following compilation is published to assist the student of English History during the Saxon period, by presenting to his view the geographical divisions of the Country, as well as the succession of and contemporary Sovereigns of the several States ; thus affording a distinct idea of each Government of the Octarchy.

The Compiler has the satisfaction of observing, that the utility of a Table similar to that which he has constructed, is considered, by a competent judge on that subject, necessary to a clear understanding of Anglo-Saxon history.*

* See Palgrave's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, Anglo-Saxon Period, Part II. ccxxix.

Britannia Saxonica.

THE Saxon states in this island have usually been designated a heptarchy, or seven governments; and described "the Saxon Heptarchy in England." This appellation has probably arisen from the custom of identifying the kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira with that of Northumbria; which latter state did, however, contain these two kingdoms when they fell under the dominion of one monarch.

The Saxon kingdoms were not confined to the territory now called England, but extended as far north as the Firth of Forth.

Hengist founded the Kingdom of Kent anno 455. This was the first Saxon monarchy in Britain. Ella that of Sussex anno 490; at which period we have a *Duarchy*. By the foundation of the Kingdom of Wessex in the year 519 by Cerdic, a *Triarchy* existed. The erection of the Kingdom of the East Saxons by Erchinwin, anno 527, made a *Tetrarchy*. The existence of the East Anglian State, about the same period formed a *Pentarchy*. The foundation of the Kingdom of Bernicia by Ida, anno 547, formed a *Hexarchy*. Ella, or Alla, having conquered the British Kingdom of Deira in the year 559, a *Heptarchy* was formed. And upon the erection of the Mercian Kingdom in the year 586 by Crida, the Saxon States in Britain presented an *Octarchy*. The Anglo-Saxon Octarchy existed, with interruptions, 84 years, viz. from A.D. 586 to 670. Matthew of Westminster, narrating the events of the years 585 and 586, says, that *eight* kings reigned in Britain, viz. in Kent, in Sussex, in Wessex, in Mercia, in Essex, in East Anglia, in Deira, and in Bernicia.*

* "Regnum Merciorum initium sumpsit, quod primus omnium Creodda tenuit. Inchoata sunt ergo hoc tempore omnia Anglorum sive Saxonum regna quæ octo numerantur. Regnum

In an ancient MS. in the Heralds' College the names and boundaries of the eight Anglo-Saxon kingdoms are stated, and agree with those recorded by the Monk of Westminster.*

videlicet Cantia, cujus caput est civitas Dorobernias. Regnum Australium Saxonum, id est, Suthsex, cujus caput est civitas Cicestria. Regnum Orientalium Saxonum, id est, Estsex, cujus caput est civitas London. Regnum Orientalium Anglorum, id est, Estanglia, cujus caput est Norwicum. Regnum West Saxonum sive Occidentalium Saxonum, cujus caput est Wentana, quæ modo Wintonia dicitur. Regnum Mercia sive Middelanglia, cujus caput est Dorkacestria, nunc vero Lincolnia. Regnum Northanhumborum, cujus caput est Eboracum. Hoc regnum modo in *duo* dividitur.

“Regnabant autem his temporibus *octo* reges, quorum nomina hæc sunt. Athelbertus videlicet in Cantia, Cissa in Suthsaxia, Ceaulinus in Westsaxia, Creodda in Mercia, Erkenwinus in Estsaxia, Tytillus in Estanglia, Ella in Deira, Aethefridus in Bernitia. Reges autem Cantuariæ in sola Canciæ provincia dominabantur. Reges Suthsexia, in illa tantum provincia dominabantur. Reges Estsexie, in illa provincia et in Middelsexia dominabantur. Reges Estanglie in Northfolke et Suthfolke dominabantur, nec non in provincia Canterbrigensi, donec à rege Merciorum Offa mutilati sunt. Reges Merciorum dominabantur in provinciis Glouernensi, Wygorniensi, Warwicensi, Cestrensi, Derbiensi, Lincolnensi, Leircestrensi, Oxoniensi, Herefordensi, Staffordensi, Northamptonensi, Buckinghamensi, Bedfordensi, Huntededunensi, Cantabrigensi, et Hertfordensi. Reges Westsaxonum dominabantur in provinciis Bercensi, Dorsetensi, Sutheriensi, Wiltonensi, Saresberiensi, et Bathoniensi. *Duo* reges qui sunt in Northanhumbria, dominabantur à magno flumine Humbri usque *ad mare Scotiæ*.”

* “And so they” (the Saxons) “departid Bretayne in to vij Kyngdoms, that is to wit, Kent, Estangle, Northumber, Westsex, Estsex, Mercia, and Southsex. Nowe ferthermore it is to be known of the foreseid vij kyngdoms of theyre markys and of theyre boundes, hough ev’y kyngdom was departid from oder. Fyrst was the kyngdom of Kent, that streachid from the Este Oceyan unto the Ryver of Temmys; there regnyd first Engistus, and began to regne in the yere of oure lorde iv C lv. The ij^{de} kyngdom was Southsex, that had on the Este syde Kent. And in the Sowthesyde the See and the Yle of Wyte, and in the West syde Hainpshyre, and in parte Northesyde Southery; there Ella regnyd fyrst w^t his iij sonnys. This kyngdome w’yenne short tyme passid in to oder kyngdoms. The iij^{de} kyngdome was Estsex, and had in Estsyde the See, and in the West the Cuntree of London. And in the Sowthesyde Temmys; and in the Northesyde Sowthefolk. The iiijth kyngdome was Estangle, and that conteynynd Northefolk and Sowthefolk, and had in Este syde and in the Northside the See. And in the Northwest syde Cambrigeshyre, and in the West Seynt Edmond’s Dyke and Hertfordshyre, and in the Sowthesyde Estsex. The vth kyngdome was Westsex. This kyngdome durid longest of all the vij kyngdoms, and had on the Estsyde Sowthsex, and in the northe syde Temmys. In the Sowthe and the West the See Oceyan. The vjth kyngdome was Mercia, and was grettest of all the oder kyngdoms. The markys and bowndes therof were in the west syde the Ryv’ Dee fast by Chestre, and Severne fast by Shrewesbury unto Bristowe. And in the Est the Est See. And in the Sowthesyde Temmys unto London. In the Northe the Ryv’ Humbre; and so Westward and downeward to the Ryver Merse unto the corner of Wyrhal. This kyngdom of

THE EIGHT ANGLO-SAXON KINGDOMS.

CANT-WARA-RICE (Saxon), Cantia (Latin), Kent. This kingdom was founded by Hengist anno 455, and contained the whole county of Kent.

SUD-SEAXNA-RICE (Saxon), Suth-seax, Sussexia (Latin), by corruption Sussex, South Saxons; founded by Ella anno 490. This kingdom comprised the counties of Surrey and Sussex.

WEST-SEAXNA-RICE (Saxon), Wessex, Wessexia (Latin), West Saxons. Cerdic established this kingdom anno 519. The counties of Hants, Wilts, Berks, Somerset, Dorset, and part of Devon, formed this state.

EAST-SEAXNA-RICE (Saxon), Essexia (Latin), Essex, East Saxons. Erchenwin founded the 4th Saxon kingdom anno 527, which contained the counties of Essex, Middlesex (middle Saxons), and part of Hertfordshire.

EAST-ENGLAS (Saxon), Estanglia, Orientales Angli (Latin), East Angles. This kingdom was founded by Uffa about anno 527, and contained Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire.

BEORNICA (Saxon), Bernicia (Latin). Ida founded this kingdom anno 547. The British called it "Bryneich." It was situate between the Firth of Forth and the River Tyne.*

Mersia in the begynnyng was deplit in to iii partis. In West Mercia, in Myddill Mersia, and Est Mersia. The vijth kyngdome was Northumbrorum, that is the kyngdome of Northumberland. The marks and bowndes therof were by West and by Est the See of the Oceyan; by Sowthe the Ryver of Humbre, and so downeward toward the West by the endys of the Shyres of Notingham, and of Derby unto the Ryver of Merse, and by Northe the Scottishe See. This kyngdome of Northumberland was fyrst devided into *two* parts, that was *Deira* and that oder *Brenycia*. The part of Deira was from the Ryver of Humbre unto the Ryver of Tyne. The parte of Brenycia was from Tyne *unto the Scottishe See*. These two partis were otherwhyle departyd bywene twoo kyngs, and sometyme all under oone kyng. This kyngdome stode voyde w^oute kyng viij yeres, in which tyme the Danes occupied there." "Kyng Athelstone had the Kyngdome of England all hole to himself."

* Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, part i. 426.

DEORNA (Saxon), Deira (Latin), Deifyr (British); founded by Ella anno 559. This state was bounded on the north by the Tyne, and on the South by the Humber; it contained the county of Durham and part of Yorkshire.*

MYRC-RICE, or MYRCENA-RICE (Saxon), Mercia (Latin), probably from its bordering on the free Britons of the West, of whom it formed the frontier or march (*marc, merc, mark, limit*). Crida founded this kingdom anno 586. It contained the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Chester, Stafford, Salop, Worcester, Warwick, Northampton, Rutland, Leicester, Buckingham, Bedford, Oxford, Gloucester, Hereford, Huntingdon, and part of Hertford.†

The boundaries of the Danish Kingdom, as settled by Alfred and Godrun in 878, were, on the south, the Thames and Lea to its source; on the west, the Watling Street to the Ouse. This kingdom contained the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, part of Hertfordshire, part of Bedfordshire, and a little of Huntingdonshire.

* The extent of the kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira to the west, or inland, is not very distinctly marked. They were bounded on the west by the British kingdoms of, *Reged*, which is supposed to have been situate in the forests of South Scotland; *Strath-clyde*, and “*The Terra Cumbriorum*,” which included the modern county of Cumberland, together with its appendages, or dismemberments, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. *Elmet* was also a British principality, which existed north of the Humber in the neighbourhood of Leeds.—*Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth*, part i. p. 426, note 18. *Ib.* pp. 434, 435. Camden, 711.

† Camden’s *Britannia*. Speed’s *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*.

THE FOUR GREAT ROADS.

WÆTLINGA-STRÆTE commenced at Dover, passed through Canterbury and Rochester to London; thence over Hampstead Heath to Hendon, St. Albans, Redburne, Dunstable, Stratford, Towcester, Weedon, Dodford, Daventry, Lillburne. It divides the counties of Leicester and Warwick; crosses THE FOSSWAY at High Cross near Cleychester, passing through Great Clopton, Stretton, Baskerville, Manceter, Atherstone, and Wincote, all in Warwickshire, and enters Staffordshire at Fasely Bridge; runs from this bridge between Chesterfield and Wall, near Lichfield, to Knave's Castle, the four Crosses, and Stretton, till it comes to Crackley-bank on the borders of Shropshire. In this latter county, it runs through Okenyate, and so by Wreken Hill through Wroxcester, and crosses the Severn at Wroxcester-ford, thence to Stretton, and so on to Chester.*

ERMING-STRÆTE is supposed to have commenced at Southampton. Its course is uncertain till we reach London; thence it proceeded to Cheshunt, Hertford, Wadesmill, Buntingford, Buckland, and Royston; thence to Caxton, Huntingdon, Stilton, Dornford, to Stretton-Stocking in Rutlandshire; South and North Witham in Lincolnshire, to Lincoln; whence it is stated to have proceeded into Scotland.†

RYCKNELD-STRÆTE is stated to have led from St. David's to Tynemouth—its exact course is little known; it may, however, be traced from Gloucester to Norton; thence to a little east of Tewkesbury; thence to Ashchurch, Bekford, Aston-under-hill, to the west of Sedgebarrow in Worcestershire; thence to Hinton, a little east of Evesham, South Littleton, to Bitford in Warwickshire, through Wicksford to Alcester; thence near Coughton, Studley, and Ipsley;

* Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. pp. 116 to 150. Camden's Britannia, pp. 296, 301, 326, 442, 450, 506, 509, 530, 544.

† Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. pp. 116 to 150. Camden's Britannia, pp. 403, 424.

enters Worcestershire again near Beoley, passes near Egbaston in that county, and a little west of Birmingham crosses the Tame at Woodford Bridge into Staffordshire; runs through Sutton Park and by Shenston, cuts the WÆTLINGA-STRÆTE about a mile from Wall and Lichfield; thence to Streetley, crosses the Trent at Whichnor; then taking Branston in its way, leaving Burton-upon-Trent half-a-mile to the east, passes through Stretton, enters Derbyshire over Monk's Bridge near Egginton. The direction of this road cannot be traced further, although its course is said to have been through Derby, Chesterfield, York, and so to Tynemouth.*

THE FOSS-WAY begins at Totnes and proceeds by Exeter to Bath; from Bath to Walcote in Wiltshire at the Shire Stones; thence by North Wraxall, Littleton, Drew, Allderton and Shearston; then it passes by Easton Grey, a mile and a half to the west of Tetbury; enters Gloucestershire a little beyond Kemble; from Kemble it leads to Cirencester; thence to Winston, North Leach, Slaughter, Stow-on-the-Would, Moreton, Lemington, to Stratton, Ilmington, and Whitechurch, in Warwickshire; crosses WÆTLINGA-STRÆTE, and enters Leicestershire at High Cross; thence to Leicester; thence to Newark and Lincoln; but by what course to Caithness in Scotland, is unknown.†

OFFA'S DYKE. Offa, King of the Mercians, made a trench running one hundred miles over mountains and hills from the mouth of the Dee in Flintshire to the fall of the Wye in Gloucestershire. The country between it and Mercia, which was bounded on the west by the Severn, was commonly called the Welsh Marches. This ditch may be seen on Brachy Hill, near Rŷhd an Helig in Radnorshire; at Lanterden in Herefordshire; and is continued northward from Knighton, over a part of Shropshire, into Montgomeryshire, and may be traced over the long mountain called in Welsh Kevn Digolh to Harden Castle; it crosses the Severn and Lhan Drino Common, from whence it passes the Vyrnwy again

* Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. pp. 116 to 150.

† Ibid. Camden's Britannia, p. 509.

into Salop, not far from Oswestry. In Denbighshire, it is visible along the road between Rhywabon and Wrexham, from whence, being continued through Flintshire, it ends a little below Holywell, where that water falls into the Dee, a place formerly the site of the Castle of Basingwerk.*

Egbert made a law inflicting the penalty of death on any Welshman who should cross Offa's Dyke.

Harold decreed the loss of the right hand to any Welshman found armed on this side the Dyke.†

The whole Saxon State was anciently divided, not in Shires, but into sundry small Regions, and those again into Hides. A Hide contained 100, or according to some, 120 acres.

The names of these regions south of Humber were,

	Hides.		Hides.
Myrcna, which contained .	30,000	Nox-gaga, which contained .	5,000
Woken setna	7,000	Oht-gaga	2,000
Westernna	7,000	Hwynca	7,000
Pec setna	1,200	Cittern-setna	4,000
Elmud setna	600	Hendrica	3,000
Lindes-farona	7,000	Vnecung-ga	1,200
Suth-Gyrwa†	600	Aroseatna	600
North-Gyrwa	600	Fearfinga	300
East Wixna	300	Belmiga	600
West Wixna	600	Witherigga	600
Spalda	600	East Willa	600
Wigesta	900	West Willa	600
Herefinna	1,200	East Angle	30,000
Sweordora	300	East Sexena	7,000
Eysla	300	Cant Warena	15,000
Wicca, or Hwiccas	300	Suth Sexena	7,000
Wight-gora	600	West Sexena	100,000
		<hr/>	
Total number of Hides of land south of Humber		243,600	

* Camden's *Britannia*, p. 587. Turner's *Anglo-Saxons*, 8vo. 1820, vol. i. p. 422.

† Camden's *Britannia*, p. 584.

‡ There were two provinces in the Kingdom of the East Angles, under the name of *Gyrwa*, distinguished by their situation, *Suth Gyrwa* and *North Gyrwa*. What is now the Isle of Ely was anciently called *Suth Gyrwa*.—*Bentham's History of Ely*, p. 47.

The Saxon Monarchy was divided, by Alfred the Great, into Shires, (from the Saxon word *Scyre*, to cut or divide,) and subdivided into smaller portions, called Hundreds and Tythings.

The Counties of York, Nottingham, and Lincoln were divided into Wapentacs. Every Hundred was governed by an officer, called a Centenary or Hundredary; and when a chief was chosen into that office, the principal people assembled at the usual place of meeting in the hundred, upon an appointed day, and as the new governor alighted from his horse, they rose up, and paid their reverence to him; then he, setting his spear upright, received from all a covenant of association, after this manner: every one touching the spear with their lances, and by this ceremony they solemnly vowed obedience to his government. Such a society was called a Wapentac, from the Saxon *Wepundac*, a touching of weapons.

A meeting of three hundreds was termed a *Leu*, or *Lath*.* The county of Kent is divided into five lathes, each containing several hundreds. To the *Leu*, or *Lath*, appeals were made in such causes as could not be determined in the hundreds or wapentacs. A meeting of the whole county was called a *Scire-Gemoter*. The Judges for settling the peace of the county *Shire-gerefr* (Sheriff). Other officers in the Government were called *Earlderman*; by the Danes, *Eorles* (Aldermen). The magistrates in cities were called *Portgerefan* (Portreves), and *Burghwaren* (Burgesses).†

* In the parish of Sedgley, in the county of Stafford, is an estate called *The Ellows*. This place was anciently styled *The Leu*, from which it might easily be corrupted to *Thelu*, *Eleu*, *Ellow*, *Ellows*, and the modern appellation *The Ellows*. The term *Leuca* is often used in Domesday Book for a measure of a mile of land. The Ellows being an enclosure of quadrangular form and small extent, it is possible that it was in Saxon times the place of meeting to which appeals were carried from the neighbouring hundreds in that county.

† Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain. Camden, cxlviii. Chauncy's Herts. vol. i. p. 52.

DERIVATION OF THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE COUNTIES IN ENGLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—The Kingdom of Northumbria having ended, and being divided into provinces, the country between the Tweed and Tyne retained the designation of the ancient kingdom, of which it once formed a part. It was written *Northan-humbra-land*, and the inhabitants *Northan-hymbra-menn*.

CUMBERLAND.—The name of the ancient inhabitants of this province was *Kumbri*, or *Kambri*. Carlisle was called *Caer-luel*. It was called *Cumbra-land*, the land of the Cambrians; for to this part of the kingdom the Britons retired upon the landing of the Saxons in the north.

WESTMORLAND.—This county was called *West-moringa-land*, or the land of the western mountains.

CHESHIRE.—In this county is *Wirheale*. Camden, in describing this district, says, “From the city of Chester there runneth out a chersonese in the sea, inclosed on one side with the æstuary Dee, and on the other with the river Mersey; we call it Wirall; the Welsh, because it is a corner, *Killgury*. This was all heretofore a desolate forest, and not inhabited (as the natives say); but King Edward disforested it. Now it is well furnished with towns.”

DEVONSHIRE.—This county was called by the British *Duffneynt*, that is, deep valleys.

CORNWALL.—The British name was *Kernaw*, *Kern*, horns. This county contains many promontories, which run out into the sea like horns. The Saxons called the inhabitants *Corn-wealas*.

BERKSHIRE.—Bearwickscyre (Saxon). This county derives its name from *Berroc*, a wood where box grew in great abundance.

SURREY.—The Saxons called this *Sudrea*, from *sud*, south, and *rea*, a river, because it lay south of the Thames.

SUSSEX, Sudseax (Saxon).—Southsaxons. Near Bramber in this county is Cissbury Hill, on which are the remains of a very extensive fortification. It was, no doubt, the strong hold of Cissa.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—This county abounded with beech-trees, in Saxon *Bucken*. The Chiltern Hills in this shire derive their name from the soil, *cyllt* or *chilt*, in Saxon chalk.

MIDDLESEX.—Middle-saxons; because the inhabitants dwelt between the South-Saxons, East-Saxons, West-Saxons, and Mercians.

NORFOLK.—North-folk; Saxon, *Nordfolc*, as distinguished from the people of Suffolk, called *Sud-folc*, or South-folk.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—Roteland (Saxon); derives its name from the colour of the earth, which is red. *Roet* or *rud*, Saxon for red.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—The people of this county were called by Bede, before it was divided, *Wiccii*. The region called *Wicca*, containing three hundred hides of land, formed part of this shire.

The Welsh Marches lay between the Severn and Offa's Dyke. They contained part of the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester. As long as the Welsh maintained their independence, this territory was guarded with great jealousy by noblemen, deputed by the King, who were styled "*Marchiones Marchiæ Walliæ*," "Marquesses of the Marches of Wales." We also read of Lords Marchers.

A TABLE

SHEWING THE CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS OF EACH SAXON STATE,

AND THE

MUTATIONS IN THE KINGDOMS OF THE OCTARCHY.

ANº DOM.	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	EAST ANGLES.	MERCIA.	DEIRA.	BERNICA.
455	Hengist 1							
456	2							
457	3							
458	4							
459	5							
460	6							
461	7							
462	8							
463	9							
464	10							
465	11							
466	12							
467	13							
468	14							
469	15							
470	16							
471	17							
472	18							
473	19							
474	20							
475	21							
476	22							
477	23							
478	24							
479	25							
480	26							
481	27							
482	28							
483	29							
484	30							
485	31							
486	32							
487	33							

AN. DOM.	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	EAST ANGLES.	MERCIA.	DEIRA.	BERNICIA.
488	Æsc . 1							
489	2							
490	3							
491	4	Ella . . 1						
492	5	2						
493	6	3						
494	7	4						
495	8	5						
496	9	6						
497	10	7						
498	11	8						
499	12	9						
500	13	10						
501	14	11						
502	15	12						
503	16	13						
504	17	14						
505	18	15						
506	19	16						
507	20	17						
508	21	18						
509	22	19						
510	23	20						
511	24	21						
512	Octa . 1	22						
513	2	23						
514	3	Cissa . 1						
515	4	2						
516	5	3						
517	6	4						
518	7	5						
519	8	6	Cerdic . 1					
520	9	7	2					
521	10	8	3					
522	11	9	4					
523	12	10	5					
524	13	11	6					
525	14	12	7					
526	15	13	8					
527	16	14	9	Erchenwin 1	Uffa . . 1			
528	17	15	10	2	2			
529	18	16	11	3	3			
530	19	17	12	4	4			
531	20	18	13	5	5			

ANº DOM.	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	EAST ANGLES.	MERCIA.	DEIRA.	BERNICIA.
532	Octa . 21	Cissa . 19	Cerdic 14	Erchenwin 6	Uffa . 6			
533	22	20	15	7	7			
534	Ernric . 1	21	Kenric . 1	8	8			
535	2	22	2	9	9			
536	3	23	3	10	10			
537	4	24	4	11	11			
538	5	25	5	12	12			
539	6	26	6	13	13			
540	7	27	7	14	14			
541	8	28	8	15	15			
542	9	29	9	16	16			
543	10	30	10	17	17			
544	11	31	11	18	18			
545	12	32	12	19	19			
546	13	33	13	20	20			
547	14	34	14	21	21			Ida . . 1
548	15	35	15	22	22			2
549	16	36	16	23	23			3
550	17	37	17	24	24			4
551	18	38	18	25	25			5
552	19	39	19	26	26			6
553	20	40	20	27	27			7
554	21	41	21	28	28			8
555	22	42	22	29	29			9
556	23	43	23	30	30			10
557	24	44	24	31	31			11
558	25	45	25	32	32			12
559	26	46	26	33	33		Ella or Alla 1	Adda . 1
560	27	47	Ceaulin 1	34	34		2	2
561	28	48	2	35	35		3	3
562	29	49	3	36	36		4	4
563	30	50	4	37	37		5	5
564	31	51	5	38	38		6	6
565	32	52	6	39	39		7	7
566	33	53	7	40	40		8	Clappa . 1
567	34	54	8	41	41		9	2
568	Ethelbert 1	55	9	42	42		10	3
569	2	56	10	43	43		11	4
570	3	57	11	44	44		12	5
571	4	58	12	45	45		13	Theodulf 1
572	5	59	13	46	46		14	Freothulf 1
573	6	60	14	47	47		15	2
574	7	61	15	48	48		16	3
575	8	62	16	49	49		17	4

ANº DOM.	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	EAST ANGLES.	MERCIA.	DEIRA.	BERNICA.
576	Ethelbert 9	Cissa . 63	Ceaulin 17	Erchenwin 50	Uffa . 50		Ella or 18	Freothulf 5
577	10	64	18	51	51		Alla 19	6
578	11	65	19	52	Titel . 1		20	7
579	12	66	20	53	2		21	Theodric 1
580	13	67	21	54	3		22	2
581	14	68	22	55	4		23	3
582	15	69	23	56	5		24	4
583	16	70	24	57	6		25	5
584	17	71	25	58	7		26	6
585	18	72	26	59	8		27	7
586	19	73	27	60	9	Crida 1	28	Ethelric 1
587	20	74	28	Sledda 1	10	2	29	2
588	21		29	2	11	3	30	3
589	22		30	3	12	4		4
590	23		31	4	13	5		5
591	24		32	5	14	6		6
592	25	Ceolric	1	6	15	7		7
593	26		2	7	16	8	Ethelfrith	1
594	27		3	8	17	9		2
595	28		4	9	18	Wibba 1		3
596	29		5	10	19	2		4
597	30		6	11	20	3		5
598	31	Ceolwulph . . .	1	Sebert 1	21	4		6
599	32		2	2	Redwald 1	5		7
600	33		3	3	2	6		8
601	34		4	4	3	7		9
602	35		5	5	4	8		10
603	36		6	6	5	9		11
604	37		7	7	6	10		12
605	38		8	8	7	11		13
606	39		9	9	8	12		14
607	40		10	10	9	13		15
608	41		11	11	10	14		16
609	42		12	12	11	15		17
610	43		13	13	12	16		18
611	44		Cynegils 1	14	13	17		19
612	45	1 Quicelm	2	15	14	18		20
613	46	2	3	16	15	19		21
614	47	3	4	17	16	20		22
615	48	4	5	18	17			23
616	Eadbald 1	5	6	Saxred 1	18	Cearl 1		24
617	2	6	7	Seward 2	19	2	Edwin King of Deira	1
618	3	7	8	and 3	20	3	conquered Bernicia	2
619	4	8	9	Sigibert 4	21	4		3

ANº DOM.	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	EAST ANGLES.	MERCIA.	DEIRA.	BERNICA.
620	Eadbald 5	9 Quicelm Cynegils10		Saxred 5	Redwald22	Cearl . 5	Edwin 4	
621	6	10	11	Seaward & 6	23	6		5
622	7	11	12	Sigibert 7	24	7		6
623	8	12	13	Sigibert 1	25	8		7
624	9	13	14	the Little 2	Eorpwald 1	9		8
625	10	14	15	3	2	Penda . 1		9
626	11	15	16	4	3	2		10
627	12	16	17	5	4	3		11
628	13	17	18	6	5	4		12
629	14	18	19	7	6	5		13
630	15	19	20	8	7	6		14
631	16	20	21	9	8	7		15
632	17	21	22	10	9	8		16
633	18	22	23	11		9	Osric	Eanfrid
634	19	23	24	12		10	Oswald 1	
635	20	24	25	13		11		2
636	21		26	14	Sigibert 1	12		3
637	22		27	15	2	13		4
638	23		28	16	3	14		5
639	24		29	17	4	15		6
640	Ercombert 1		30	18	5	16		7
641	2		31	19	6	17		8
642	3		32	20	7	18		9
643	4	Cenwalch . . . 1		21	8	19		Oswy . 1
644	5		2	22	Ecgric 1	20	Oswin . 1	2
645	6		3	23	Anna 2	21	2	3
646	7		4	24	3	22	3	4
647	8		5	25	4	23	4	5
648	9	Edilwalch 1	6	26	5	24	5	6
649	10	2	7	27	6	25	6	7
650	11	3	8	28	7	26	7	8
651	12	4	9	29	8	27	8	9
652	13	5	10	30	9	28		10
653	14	6	11	Sigibert 1	10	29		11
654	15	7	12	II. 2	Adelhere 11	30		12
655	16	8	13	3	Edewald 1	31		13
656	17	9	14	4	2			14
657	18	10	15	5	3			15
658	19	11	16	6	4			16
659	20	12	17	7	5	Wulfhere 1		17
660	21	13	18	Swithelm 1	6	2		18
661	22	14	19	2	7	3		19
662	23	15	20	3	8	4	Alfred 1	20
663	24	16	21	4	9	5	2	21

AN. DOM.	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	EAST ANGLES.	MERCIA.	DEIRA.	BERNICA.
664	Egbert 1	Edilwalch 17	Cenwalch 22	Swithelm 5	Aldulph 1	Wulfhere 6	Alfred 3	Oswy 22
665	2	18	23	Sebbi & 1	2	7	4	23
666	3	19	24	Sigher . 2	3	8	5	24
667	4	20	25	3	4	9	6	25
668	5	21	26	4	5	10	7	26
669	6	22	27	5	6	11	8	27
670	7	23	28	6	7	12	Ecgrifrid 1	
671	8	24	29	7	8	13		2
672	9	25	Sexburga 1	8	9	14		3
673	Lothaire 1	26	2	9	10	15		4
674	2	27	Æscwin & 1	10	11	16		5
675	3	28	Kentwin 2	11	12	Ethelred 1		6
676	4	29	3	12	13	2		7
677	5	30	4	13	14	3		8
678	6	31	5	14	15	4		9
679	7	32	6	15	16	5		10
680	8	33	7	16	17	6		11
681	9	34	8	17	18	7		12
682	10	35	9	18	19	8		13
683	11	36	10	Sebbi 19	Selred 1	9		14
684	12	37	11	alone 20	2	10		15
685	Edric 1	38	12	21	3	11	Alfred 1	1
686	Withred 1	39	Ceadwalla 1	22	4	12		2
687	2		2	23	5	13		3
688	3	Ina 1	24	24	6	14		4
689	4		2	25	7	15		5
690	5		3	26	8	16		6
691	6		4	27	9	17		7
692	7		5	28	10	18		8
693	8		6	29	11	19		9
694	9		7	Senfrid & 1	12	20		10
695	10		8	Sigeherd 2	13	21		11
696	11		9	3	14	22		12
697	12		10	4	15	23		13
698	13		11	5	16	24		14
699	14		12	6	17	25		15
700	15		13	Offa . 1	18	26		16
701	16		14	2	19	27		17
702	17		15	3	20	28		18
703	18		16	4	21	29		19
704	19		17	5	22	Cenred 1		20
705	20		18	6	23	2	Eadwulf 2 months. Osred 1	1
706	21		19	7	24	3		2
707	22		20	8	25	4		3

AN ^o DOM.	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	EAST ANGLES.	MERCIA.	DEIRA. NORTHUMBERLAND.	BERNICA.
708	Withred 23	Ina 21		Offa . 9	Selred 26	Cenred 5	Osred 4	
709	24		22	Suealred 1	27	Ceolred 1		5
710	25		23	or Sue- 2	28	2		6
711	26		24	bricht 3	29	3		7
712	27		25	4	30	4		8
713	28		26	5	31	5		9
714	29		27	6	32	6		10
715	30		28	7	33	7		11
716	31		29	8	34	Ethelbald 1	Cenred 1	
717	32		30	9	35	2		2
718	33		31	10	36	3	Osric 1	
719	34		32	11	37	4		2
720	35		33	12	38	5		3
721	36		34	13	39	6		4
722	37		35	14	40	7		5
723	38		36	15	41	8		6
724	39		37	16	42	9		7
725	Ethelbert 1		38	17	43	10		8
726	& Edbert 2		39	18	44	11		9
727	3	Ethelheard 1		19	45	12		10
728	4		2	20	46	13		11
729	5		3	21	47	14		12
730	6		4	22	48	15	Ceolwulph 1	
731	7		5	23	49	16		2
732	8		6	24	50	17		3
733	9		7	25	51	18		4
734	10		8	26	52	19		5
735	11		9	27	53	20		6
736	12		10	28	54	21	turns monk.	7
737	13		11	29	55	22	Eadburt 1	
738	14		12	30	56	23		2
739	15		13		57	24		3
740	16	Cuthred 1			58	25		4
741	17		2		59	26		5
742	18		3		60	27		6
743	19		4		61	28		7
744	20		5		62	29		8
745	21		6		63	30		9
746	22		7	Swithred	64	31		10
747	23		8		Alphuald 1	32		11
748	Ethelbert 24		9		2	33		12
749	alone 25		10		Humbean & Albert	34		13
750	26		11			35		14
751	27		12			36		15

AN ^o DOM.	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	EAST ANGLES.	MERCIA.	DEIRA. NORTHUMBERLAND.	BERNICA.
752	Ethelbert 28	Cuthred	13	Swithred	Humbeán and Albert	Ethelbald 37	Eadbert	16
753	29		14			38		17
754	30	Sigebyrth, Cynewulf 1				39		18
755	31		2			40		19
756	32		3			41		20
757	33		4			Offa . 1		21
758	34		5	Swithred, King of Essex this year.	Beorna and Ethelred.	2	Osulf	1
759	35		6			3	Ethelwald, surnamed 1	
760	Alric . 1		7			4	Mollo	2
761	2		8			5		3
762	3		9			6		4
763	4		10			7		5
764	5		11			8		6
765	6		12			9	Alred	1
766	7		13			10		2
767	8		14			11		3
768	9		15			12		4
769	10		16			13		5
770	11		17			14		6
771	12		18			15		7
772	13		19			16		8
773	14		20			17		9
774	Sigiraed, Eadbert, and Eardulf		21			18	Ethelred	1
775			22			19		2
776			23			20		3
777			24			21		4
778			25			22		5
779			26			23	Alfwold	1
780			27			24		2
781			28			25		3
782			29			26		4
783			30			27		5
784		Brithtric	1			28		6
785			2			29		7
786	Egebert		3			30		8
787			4			31		9
788			5			Ecgrifd 32		10
789			6			reigned 33	Osred II. . . .	1
790			7			with his 34	Ethelred restored .	1
791			8	Sigeric		father 35		2
792			9	succeeded		Offa 36		3
793			10	Swithred.		37		4
794			11			38		5
795			12			39		6

AN ^o DOM.	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	EAST ANGLES.	MERCIA.	DEIRA. NORTHUMBERLAND.	BERNICA.
796		Brithtric . . .	13			Ecgfrid five	Osald, Eardulf .	1
797			14			months. 2		2
798	Cudred		15			Cenulph 3		3
799			16	Sigerid to		4		4
800		Egbert	1	823		5		5
801			2			6		6
802			3			7		7
803			4			8		8
804			5			9		9
805	Baldred		6			10		10
806			7			11		11
807			8			12		12
808			9			13	Alfwold . . .	1
809			10			14		2
810			11			15	Eanred	1
811			12			16		2
812			13			17		3
813			14			18		4
814			15			19		5
815			16			20		6
816			17			21		7
817			18			22		8
818			19			23		9
819			20			Ceolwulf 1		10
820			21			2		11
821			22			Beornwulf 1		12
822			23			2		13
823			24	submitted to		3		14
824	submitted to		25	Egbert King		4		15
825	Egbert King		26	of Wessex		Ludican 5	submitted to Egbert	16
826	of Wessex.		27			reigned six	King of Wessex.	17
827			28			months.		18
828			29			Wiglaf		19
829			30					20
830			31					21
831			32					22
832			33					23
833			34					24
834			35					25
835			36			Bertulph		26
836			37					27
837	Ethelwulph		1					28
838			2					29
839			3					30

ANº DOM.	KENT.	SUSSEX.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	EAST ANGLES.	MERCIA.	DEIRA. NORTHUMBERLAND.	BERNICA.
840	Ethelwulph		4				Eanred	31
841			5					32
842			6					33
843			7					
844			8					
845			9					
846			10					
847			11					
848			12					
849			13					
850			14					
851			15					
852			16			Burrhed 1		
853			17			2		
854			18			3		
855			19			4		
856			20			5		
857			21			6		
858	Ethelbald		1			7		
859			2			8		
860			3			9		
861	Ethelbert		1			10		
862			2			11		
863			3			12		
864			4			13		
865			5			14		
866			6			15		
867	Ethelred		1			16	Ella and Osbert, the	
868			2			17	rival sovereigns of	
869			3			18	Northumbria, are	
870	Alfred "the Great"		1			19	slain by the Danes.	
871			2		Edmund, the King and Mar- tyr; slain 870.	20	Egbert, succeeded	
872			3			21	by	
873			4			22		
874			5			23		
875			6			Ceolwulf.		
876			7				Ricseg I. who died 876.	
877			8					
878			9					
879			10					
880			11					
881			12					
882			13					
883			14					

AN ^o DOM.	WESSEX.	ESSEX.	EAST ANGLES.	MERCIA.	DEIRA. NORTHUMBERLAND.	BERNICA.
884	Alfred the Great	15				
885		16				
886		17				
887		18				
888		19				
889		20				
890		21				
891		22				
892		23				
893		24				
894		25				
895		26				
896		27				
897		28				
898		29				
899		30				
900		31				

Ethelred
governed
Mercia ;
died 912 ;
was suc-
ceeded by
Ethelfleda
his wife, the
dau.of Alfred
" the Great."

GENEALOGIES OF THE ANGLO-SAXON KINGS.

Saxon Kings of Kent.

WITIGISL.

I. HENGIST, the first Saxon King of Kent. Landed at Ebbsfleet A° 449; founded the Kingdom of Kent A° 455. Reigned 33 years. Died A° 487. = Horsa, the brother of Hengist. Slain at the battle of Aylesford A° 455.

II. ÆSC, the son of Hengist, King of Kent. Succeeded his father. Reigned 24 years. Died A° 511. = Rowena, wife of Vortigern, King of the Britons.

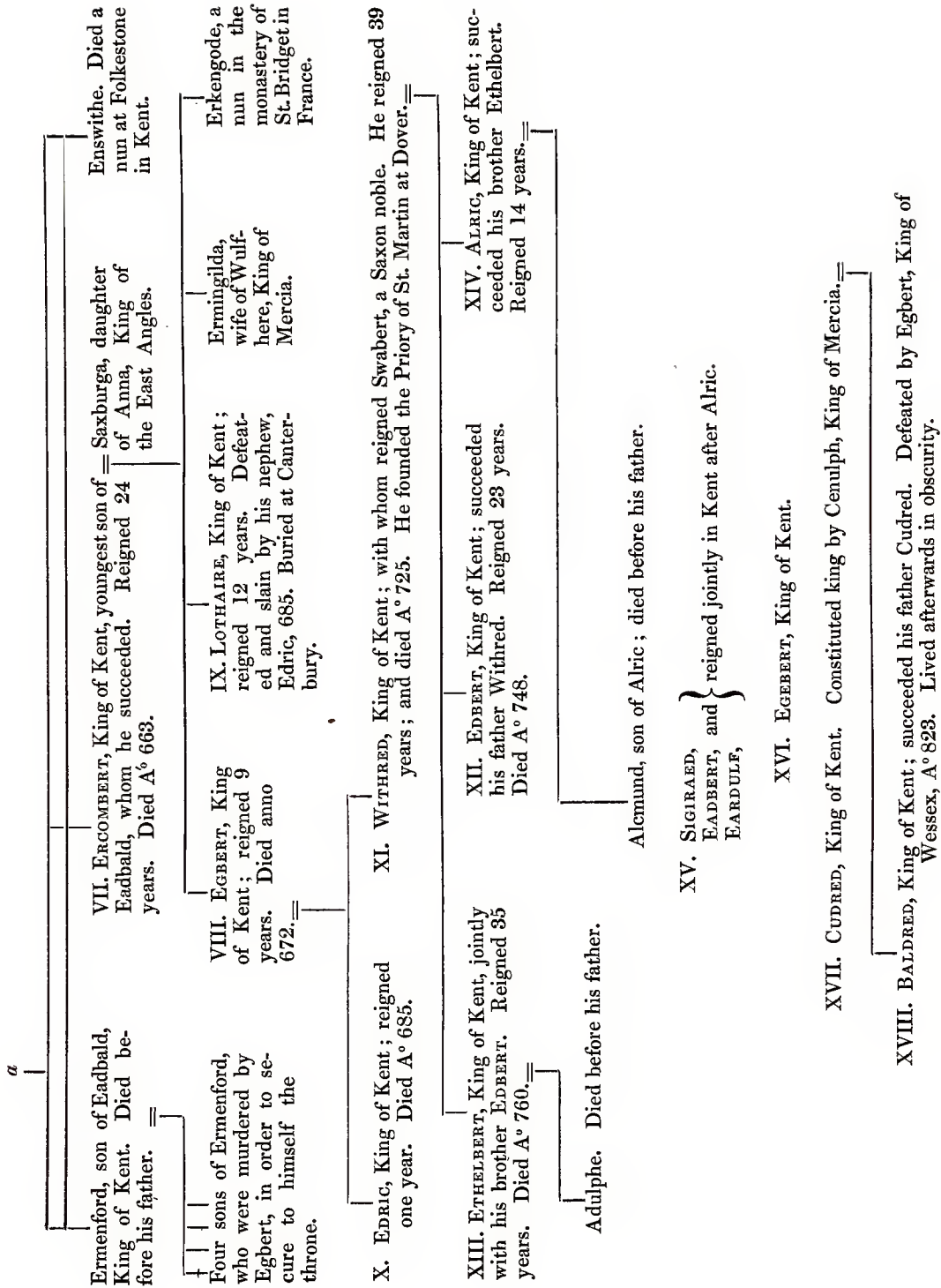
III. OCTA, King of Kent. Reigned 22 years. Died A° 533. =

IV. ERNRIC, King of Kent; succeeded Octa; reigned 34 years. Died A° 567. =

V. ETHELBERT, King of Kent. Embraced Christianity. Founded = Bertha, daughter of Caribert, St. Paul's Church, London. Reigned 48 years. Died A° 616. King of France. Ricula, a daughter, married to Sledda, King of Essex. Buried at Canterbury.

VI. EADBALD, King of Kent. He restored the Saxon paganism in Kent, but was afterwards converted by Lawrence, the successor of Augustin. Reigned 24 years. Died A° 639. Buried at Canterbury. = Tata Edilbrega; married Edwin King of Deira, whom she converted to Christianity.

a



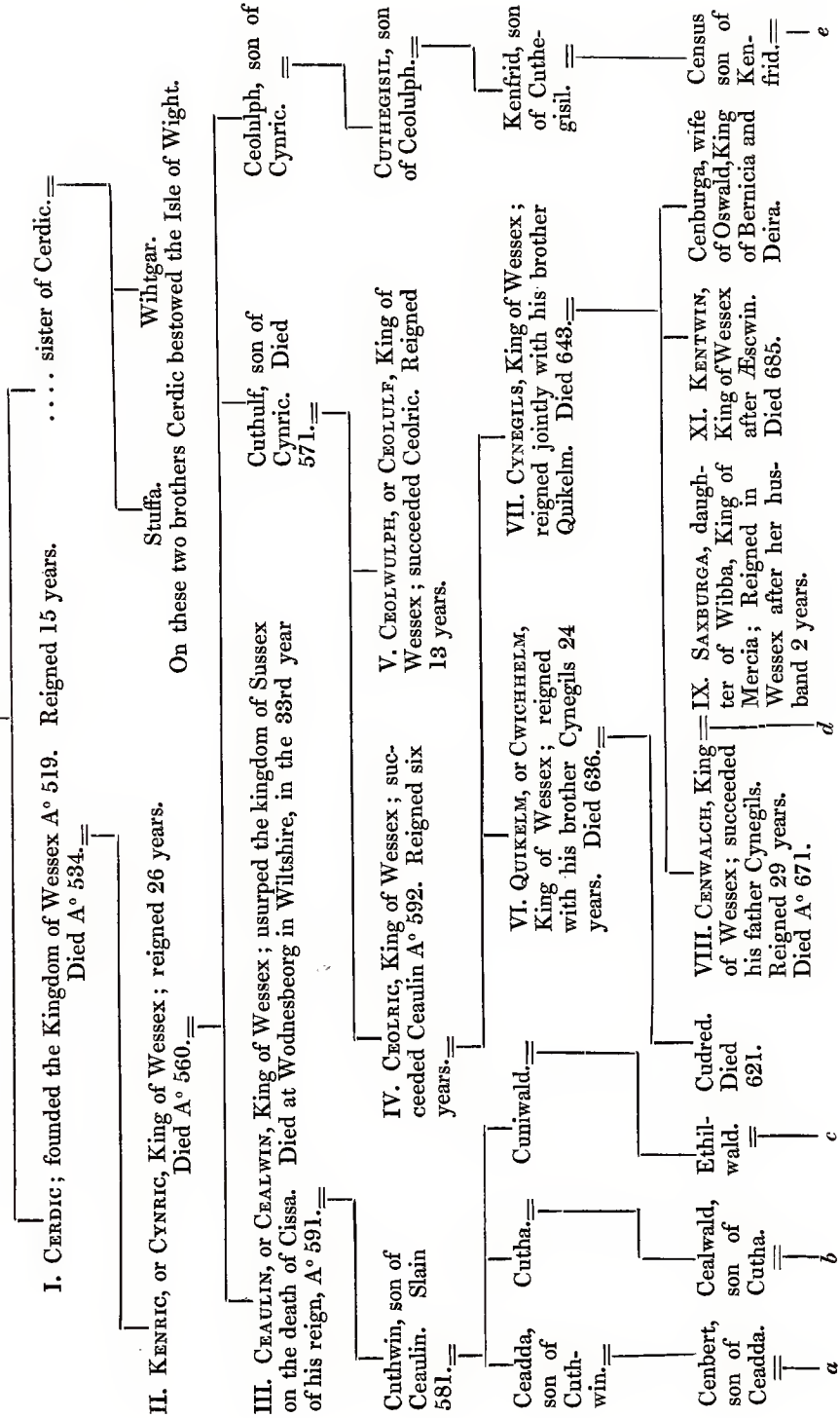
Saxon Kings of Sussex.

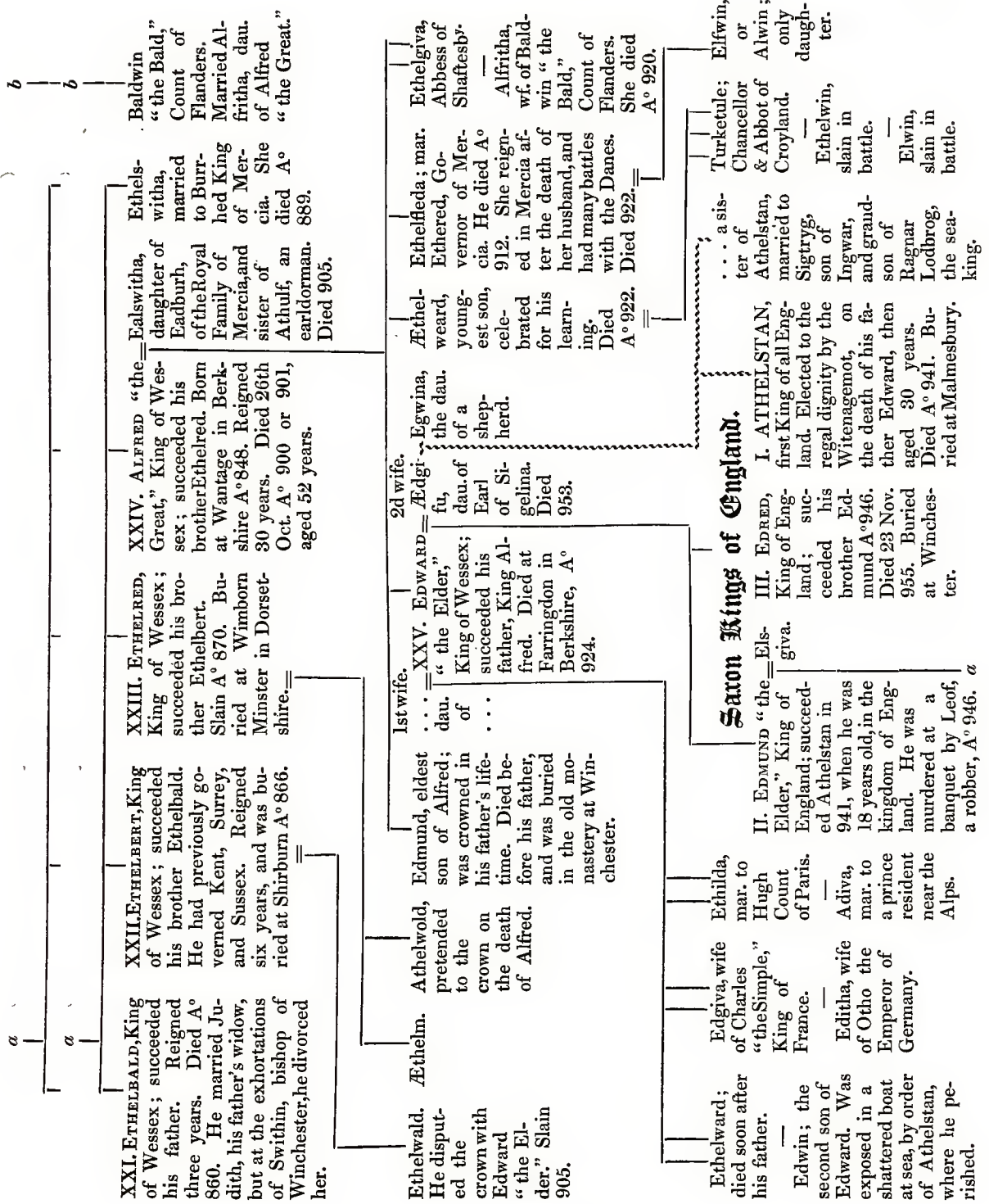
I. ELLA founded the kingdom of Sussex about the year 490. He reigned 23 years, and died A° 513, aged 113 years. =

II. CRSSA, King of Sussex; succeeded his father ELLA. He reigned 74 years, and died without leaving issue surviving, A° 587, when the kingdom of Sussex was annexed to Wessex.	Cymen.	Wlencing, or Plenting.

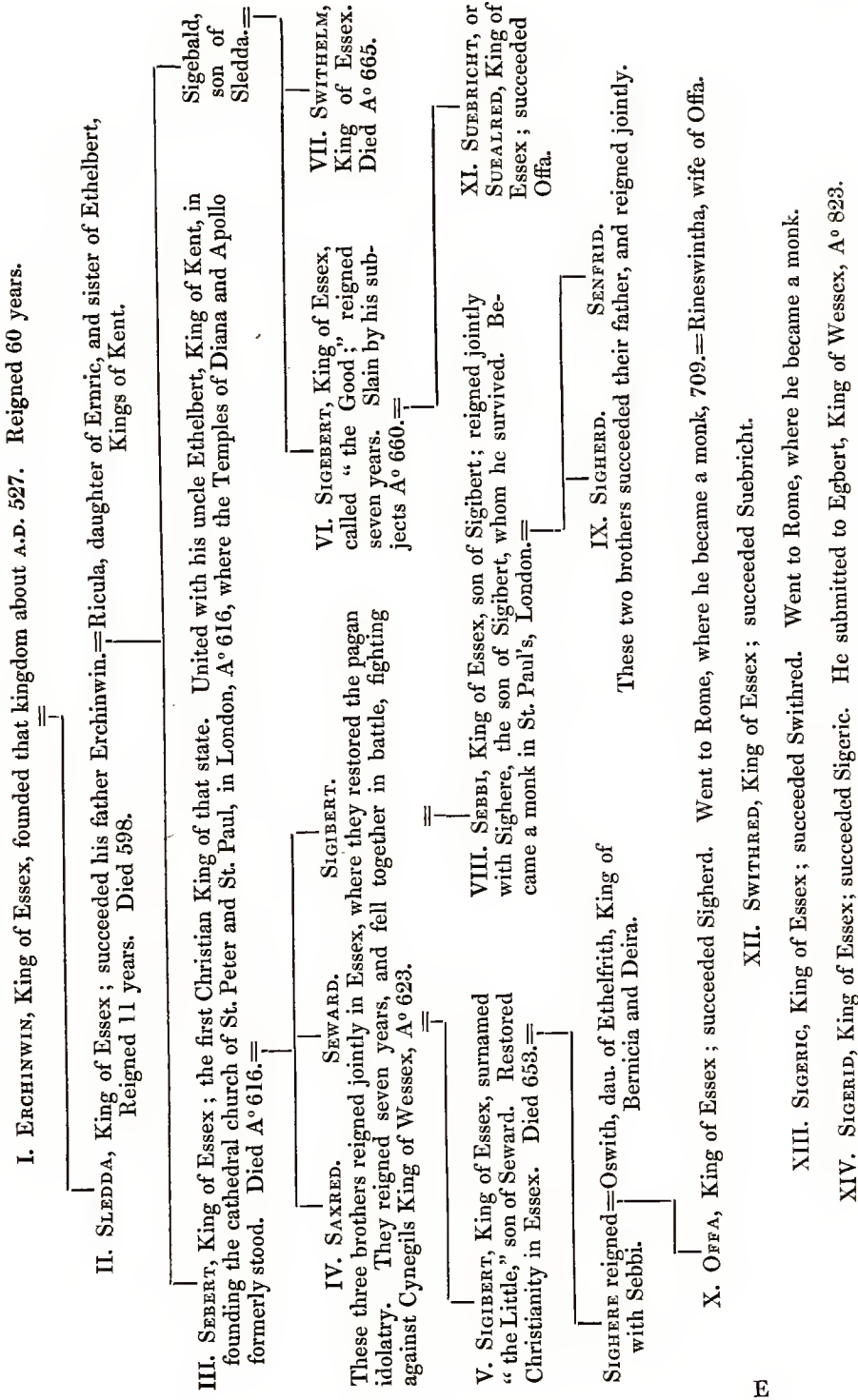
III. EDILWALCH, King of Sussex. He seized this kingdom in the reign of Cenwalch, King of Wessex, = Eaba, daughter who had been expelled from his throne by Penda, King of Mercia, A° 645. Reigned 39 years. of Eanfrid.
Slain A° 686.

ELISE.





Saxon Kings of Essex.



Kings of East Anglia.

I. UFFA, King of the East Angles; founded that kingdom about A° 527. Died A° 578.

II. TITEL, King of the East Angles. Died A° 599.

III. REDWALD, King of the East Angles; son of Titel. He protected Edwin, King of Deira, who had been expelled by Ethelfrith, King of Bernicia. He embraced Christianity. Died A° 624. =

... brother of Redwald. =

VII. ANNA, King of the East Angles; succeeded Ecgic. Defeated and slain by Penda, King of Mercia, A° 654. =

VIII. ADELHERE, King of the East Angles; succeeded Anna. Slain 655, in battle with Oswi, King of Bernicia. =

IX. EDEWOLD, King of the East Angles; succeeded Redwald his father.

V. SIGIBERT, King of the East Angles; resigned his crown, and became a monk. Slain in battle with Penda, King of Mercia. 617.

Rainer, brother of Eorpwald; distinguished himself at the battle on the Idel, A° 617.

VI. EGGIC, King of the East Angles; succeeded Sigibert. He was grandson of Titel. He is stated by some to have been the brother of Redwald. Slain in battle with Penda, King of Mercia, A° 644.

Saxburga, wife of Ercombert, King of Kent.

X. ALDULPH, King of the East Angles; succeeded Edewold. Died 682.

XI. SELRED, King of the East Angles; succeeded Aldulph. Died 747.

XII. ALPHUALD, King of the East Angles; succeeded Selred. Died 749.

XIII. HUMBEAN, King of the East Angles; succeeded Alphuald. Reigned with Albert. =

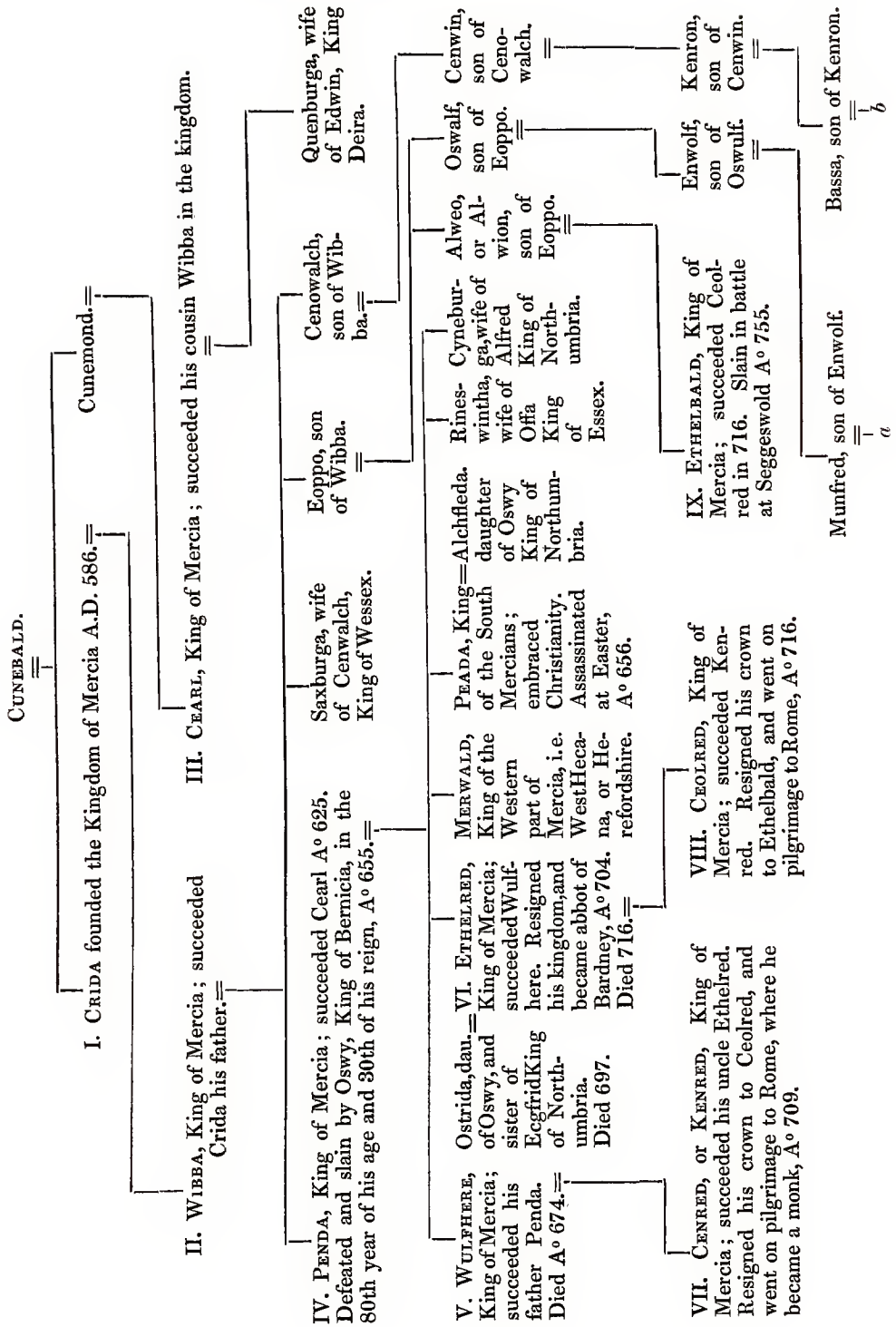
ALBERT, King of the East Angles; reigned with Humbean.

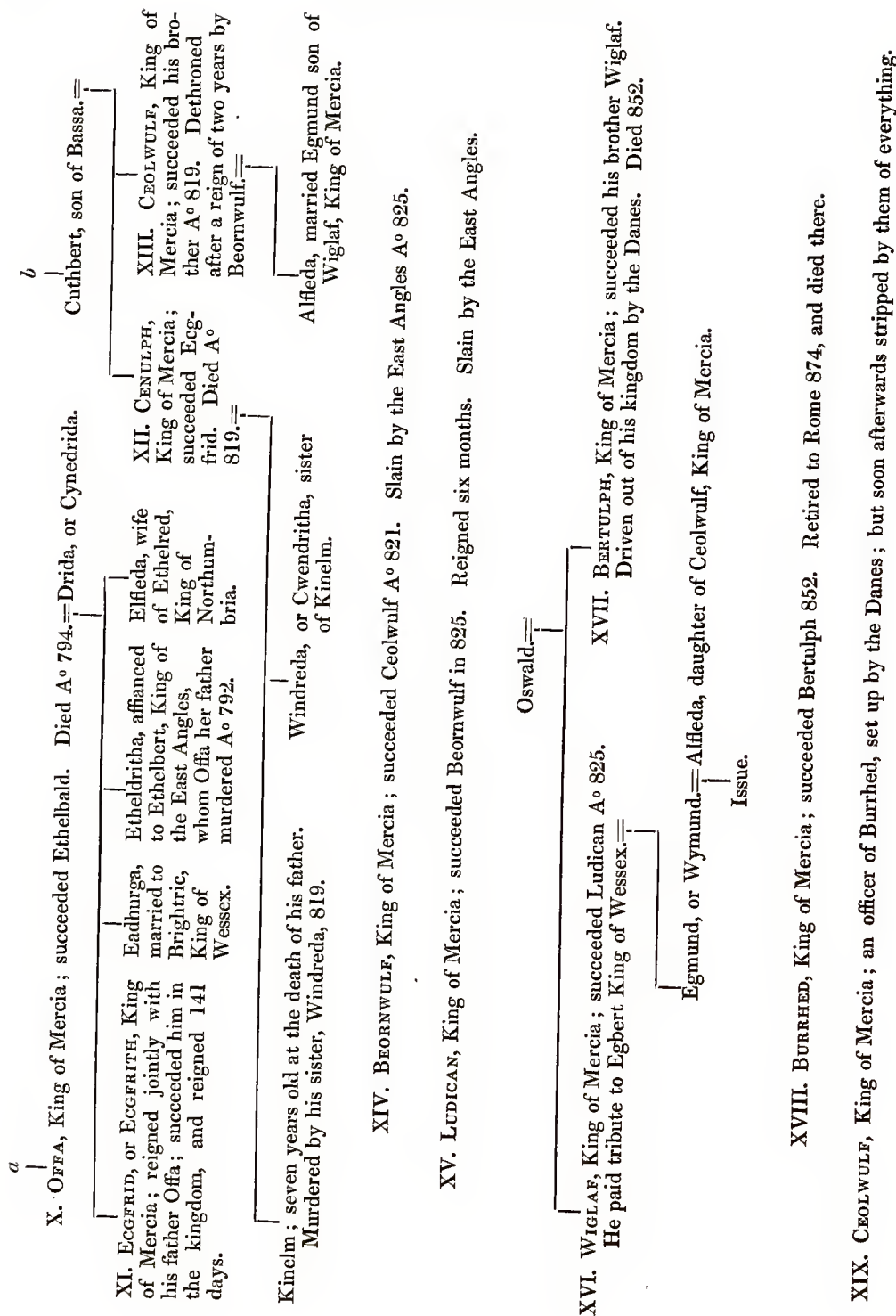
XIV. ETHELRED, or ETHELBERT, King of the East Angles; succeeded his father Humbean. Murdered by Offa, King of Mercia, whose daughter he was about to marry, A° 792.

Beorna, King of the East Angles; reigned with Ethelred 758.

EDMUND, King of the East Angles. Slain by the Danes 870. Commonly called "St. Edmund the King and Martyr."

Saxon Kings of Mercia.





Kings of Deira.

- I. ELLA, or ALLA, founded the Kingdom of Deira A° 559. Reigned 30 years. Died in 589.==
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Elfric, son of Ella.==</p> | <p>Quenburga,==II. Edwin, King of Deira; expelled from his kingdom by Ethelfrith, King of Bernicia, when only three years old. He was protected by Redwald, King of the East Angles, who restored him to his kingdom in 617. Subjugated Bernicia. Slain 633, aged 48. He conquered the British Kingdom of Elmet, and expelled the King.
(1st wife.)</p> |
| <p>III. OSRIC, King of Deira, grandson of Ella; assumed the title of King of Deira on the death of Edwin. Slain at York 633.==</p> | <p>Tata Edilberga, dau. of Ethelbert, King of Kent.
(2d wife.)</p> |
- IV. OSWIN, King of Deira; placed on the throne of Deira by Oswy King of Bernicia. Afterwards dethroned and slain by him, A° 651.
- V. ALFRED, King of Deira under his father Oswy King of Northumbria.

Acca, wife of Ethelfrith, King of Bernicia.

Eanfleda, wife of Oswy, King of Northumbria.

Kings of Bernicia.

EOPPA.

I. **IDA**, King of Bernicia, founded that kingdom A° 547. Died A° 559.

II. **ANNA**, King of Bernicia; succeeded **IDA** his father. Reigned seven years. Died 563.

III. **CLAPPA**, King of Bernicia; succeeded **ANNA**. Reigned five years.

IV. **THEODULFH**, King of Bernicia; succeeded **CLAPPA**. Reigned one year. Died A° 572.

V. **FREOTHULFH**, or **FRIDULFH**, King of Bernicia. Reigned seven years. Succeeded **THEODULFH**. Died A° 579.

VI. **THEODRIC**, King of Bernicia; reigned seven years; succeeded **FREOTHULFH**. Fled to Holy Island from the Britons, where he was besieged three days.

VII. **ETHELRIC**, King of Bernicia; succeeded his brother **THEODRIC**. Reigned two years.

THEODRIC here. — **OSMER**.

OCCA, an illegitimate son of **IDA**.

VIII. **ETHELFRITH**, King of Bernicia; succeeded his father **ETHELRIC**; seized **DEIRA** on the death of **ELLA**. Slain at the battle on the **IDEL** in the year 617.

IX. **EANFRID**, King of Bernicia; succeeded to that kingdom 632. Slain 633.

EANFRID, King of Bernicia; succeeded his brother **EANFRID**. Slain at Oswestry A° 642, aged 38 years. Reigned nine years.

EANFRID, King of Bernicia; succeeded his brother **EANFRID**. Slain at Oswestry A° 642, aged 38 years. Reigned nine years.

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EANFRID, King of Bernicia; succeeded his brother **EANFRID**. Slain at Oswestry A° 642, aged 38 years. Reigned nine years.

TALORGAN, King of the Picts.

ORDILWALD, in Penda's army, 655.

XII. **ECCFRID**, King of Bernicia; succeeded his father **OSWY** in the united Kingdom of Northumbria. Slain in battle against the Picts, A° 685.

ALCHFLEDA, wife of **PEADA**, son of **PEADA**, King of Mercia.

ELFLEDA, a nun. — **OSTRIDA**, wife of **ETHELRED**, King of Mercia. Died 705.

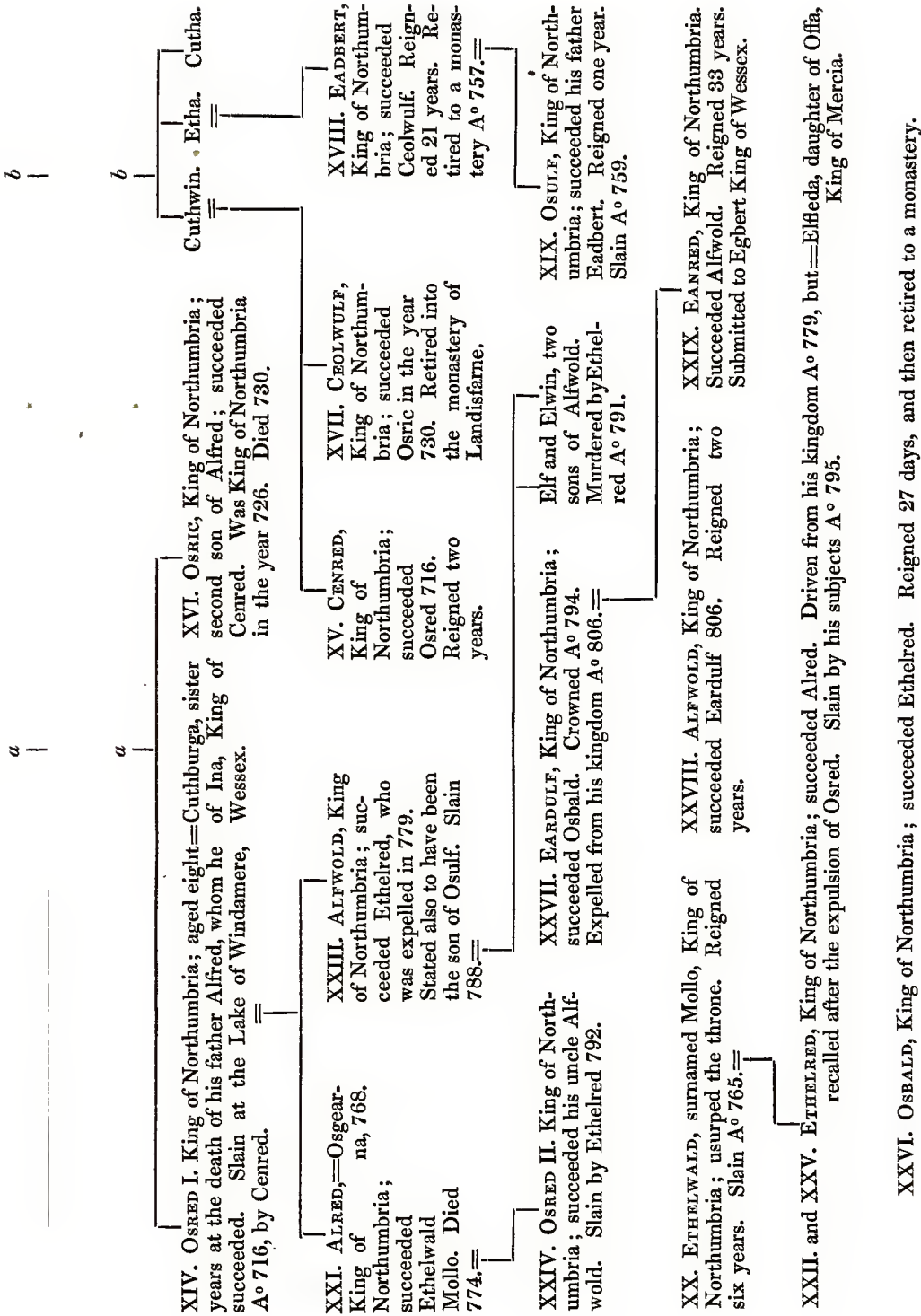
XIII. **ALFRED**, King of Northumbria, the illegitimate son of **OSWY**; succeeded **ECCFRID**. Governed **DEIRA** under his father. Died 705.

LEO-

WALD, daughter of **PEADA**, King of Mercia.

a

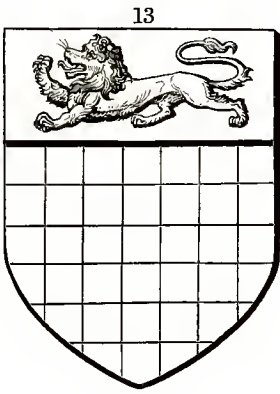
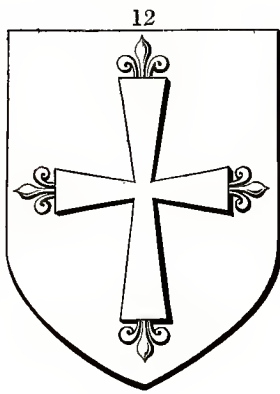
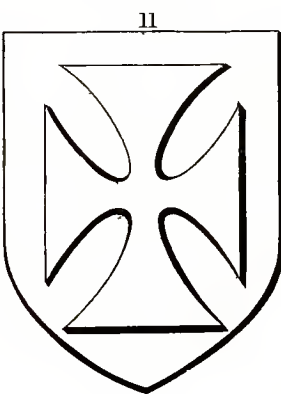
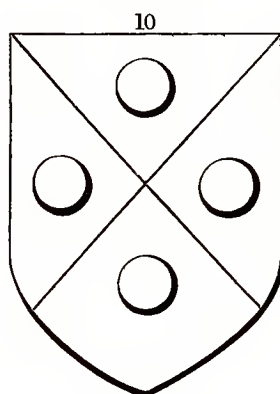
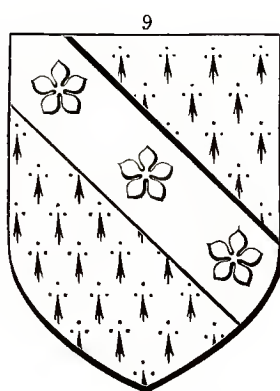
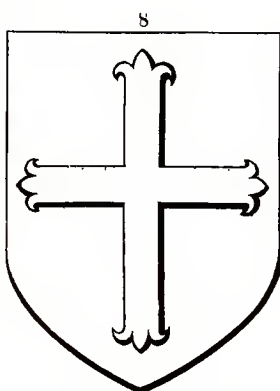
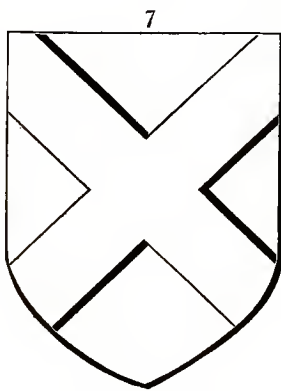
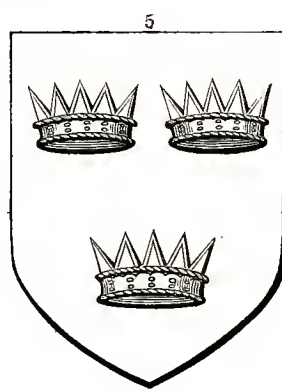
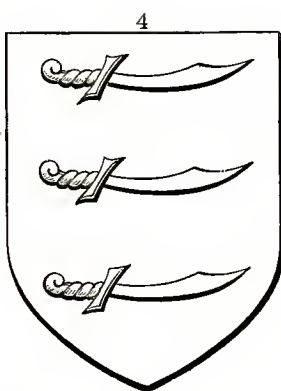
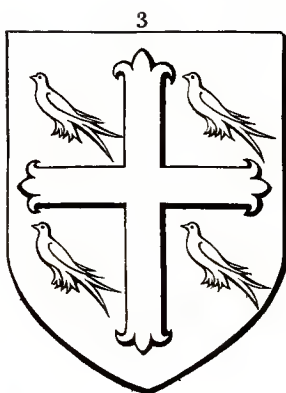
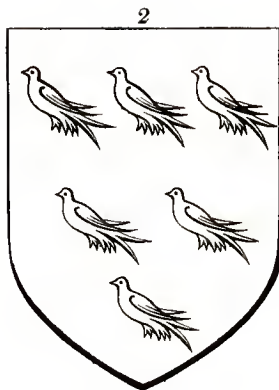
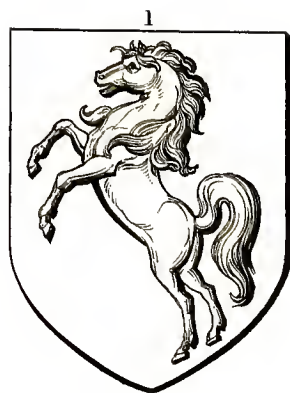
b



ARMS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON KINGS.*

- No. 1. The Kingdom of Kent.—Azure, a horse saliant Argent.
2. Sussex.—Azure, six martlets, three, two, and one, Or.
3. Wessex.—Azure, a cross patonce between four martlets Or.
4. Essex.—Gules, three scimetars fesswise Argent, pomels and hilts Or.
5. East Angles.—Azure, three eastern crowns, two and one, Or.
6. Northumbria.—Azure, a cross Or between four lions rampant Argent.
7. Mercia.—Azure, a saltire Or.
8. Egbert King of Wessex.—Azure, a cross patonce Or.
9. Ethelwulph King of Wessex.—Ermine, on a bend Sable three cinquefoils Or.
10. Ethelbald King of Wessex.—Per saltire Or and Azure, four roundels counterchanged.
11. Ethelbert King of Wessex.—Azure, a cross patée Or.
12. Ethelred King of Wessex.—Or, a cross flory Azure.
13. Alfred “the Great” King of Wessex.—Checque Or and Gules, on a chief Sable, a lion passant of the first.

* Speed's Theatre of Great Britain. MS. in Heralds' College marked L 14. Divi Britannici.



No. 14. Edward "the Elder" King of Wessex.—Azure, a cross patonce between four ducal coronets Or.

15. Athelstan King of England.—Per saltire Gules and Azure, a cross boutoné surmounted by a ducal coronet in chief Or, and in base a bezant.

16. Edmund the "Elder" King of England.—Azure, three ducal coronets in pale Or.

17. Edred King of England.—Vert, a cross patée fitché Argent, in the dexter quarter our Lady crowned, holding in her dexter arm the infant Jesus, in her sinister a sceptre, all Or; round both heads circles of glory of the last.

18. Edwyn King of England.—Azure, a cross patonce Or.

19. Edgar King of England.—Azure, a cross patée between four martlets Or.

20. Edward "the Martyr" King of England.—Azure, a cross patée between four martlets, and in base a fifth, Or.

21. Ethelred King of England.—Or, a cross potent fitché Azure.

22. Edmund "Ironside" King of England.—Azure, a cross patonce between four martlets Or.

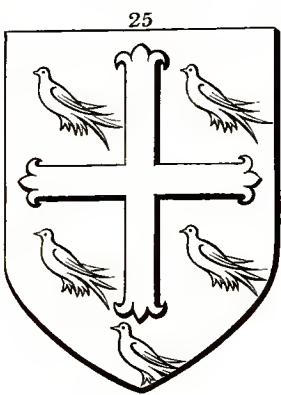
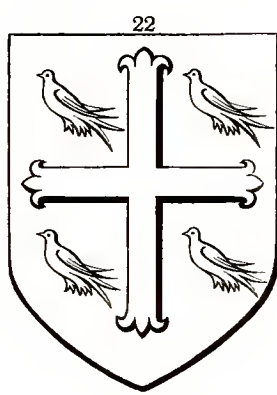
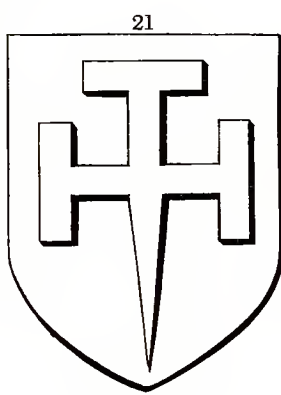
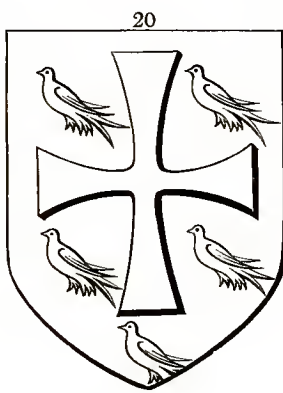
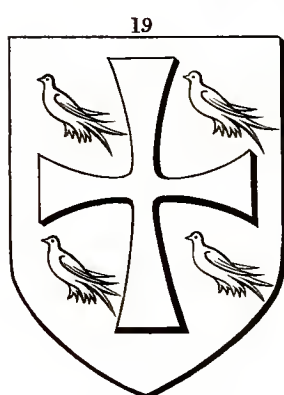
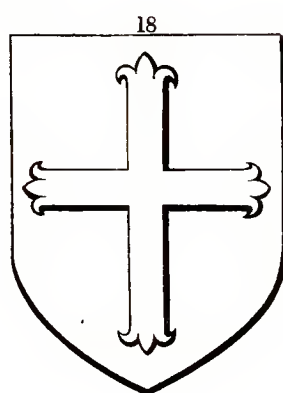
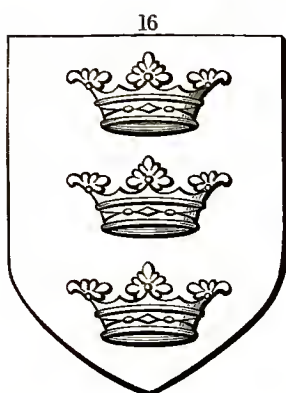
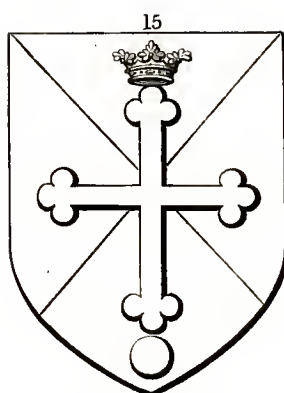
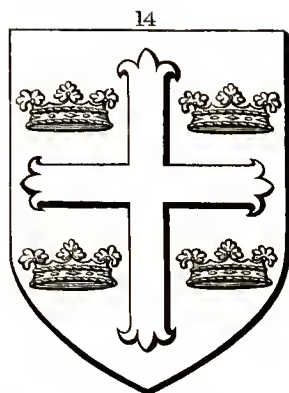
23. Canute the Dane.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th Gules, a lion rampant ducally crowned supporting a Danish battle-axe Or; 2nd and 3rd, Gules, a wyvern, wings expanded Or.

Hardicanute—bore the same arms as Canute his father.

24. Harold I. King of England. Argent, on a cross patée Gules a lion passant guardant of the field.

25. Edward "the Confessor" King of England.—Azure, a cross patonce between four martlets, and in base a fifth, Or.

26. Harold II. King of England.—Gules, semée of cross cross-lets, two bars Or, six leopards' faces, three, two, and one, of the last.



CHRONOLOGY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

A.D.

449. Hengist and Horsa, two brothers, arrive in Kent, and land at Ebbs-fleet, near Richborough, in the Isle of Thanet. Horsa is slain in a battle between the Saxons and Britons, headed by the two sons of Gwrtheym, Guortemir and Categirn, at the Ford of the Eagles, now Ailesford in Kent.
455. Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent.
457. Hengist defeats the Britons at Crayford.
477. Ella lands at Cymenes ora in Sussex, with his three sons, and drives the Britons into the great wood,* which stretched from the south of Kent into Sussex and Hants.
490. Ella founds the Kingdom of Sussex.
495. Cerdic lands on the southern coasts, and contends with the Britons for twenty-four years.
514. Stuff and Wihtgar, nephews of Cerdic, land.
519. Cerdic and his son Cynric found the Kingdom of Wessex, after a defeat of the Britons at Cerdicesford, now Charford in Hampshire.
527. About this time the Saxons land in East Anglia.
530. Cerdic and his son invade the Isle of Wight, which is given to Stuff and Wightgar.
- The Saxons land in Essex.
547. Ida lands in the country between the Tweed and Firth of Forth, where he founds the Kingdom of Bernicia.
552. The Britons are defeated at Searobyrig by Cynric.
556. Cynric is victorious over the Britons at Beranbirig.
559. Ella founds the Kingdom of Deira.
568. Ethelbert, King of Kent, invades Wessex. He is defeated by Ceaulin, King of Wessex, at Wimbledon. This was the first battle between the Saxons.

* The Weald of Kent was anciently 120 miles long towards the west, and 30 broad from north to south. This wilderness was inhabited only by deer and hogs. The Saxons called this forest *Andredes-weald* and *Andredes-leage*.

584. Ceaulin, on the death of Cissa, invades the Kingdom of Sussex, which he annexes to Wessex.
586. The Kingdom of Mercia is founded by Crida.
591. Ceolric, the nephew of Ceaulin, defeats his uncle at Wodnesberg in Wilts.
596. Augustin arrives in Kent, and resides at Canterbury, the metropolis of that kingdom. He introduces Christianity.
604. Augustin died this year. He sent Mellitus and Justus to introduce Christianity into Essex. Mellitus became the first archbishop of Canterbury in 617.
614. Cynegils and Cwichelm defeat the Britons at Beamdrine.
617. Ethelfrith, King of Bernicia, seizes Deira, and expels Edwin. He is soon afterwards defeated by Redwald, King of the East Angles, on the banks of the Idel in Nottinghamshire.
625. Edwin, King of Deira, escapes assassination.
628. Penda attacks Cynegils and Cwichelm at Cirencester, and after a battle, makes a treaty.
633. Edwin, King of Deira, defeats Cadwallon, King of North Wales, at Widdington, near Morpeth.
Penda, King of Mercia, joins his forces to Cadwallon, and routs Edwin on Hatfield Chase, in Yorkshire, who is slain.
634. Fourteen battles were fought this year between Cadwallon and the Northumbrians.
652. The Britons are defeated at Bradanford on the Avon, by Cenwealch.
655. Penda, King of Mercia, is slain in battle with Oswy, King of Northumbria.
Cenwalch, King of Wessex, defeats the Britons at Pen in Somersetshire.
664. A pestilence spread over Britain this year.
683. Ecgfrid, King of Northumbria, invades Ireland, but is obliged to retreat.
684. Ecgfrid is slain fighting with the Picts at Drumnechtan; his body was conveyed to Icolmkill or St. Columba, and there buried.

684. Ceadwalla attacks the kingdom of Wessex, of which he possesses himself in 686. Mollo, the brother of Ceadwalla, ravages Kent. He is burnt in a cottage with twelve soldiers.
685. Ecgfrid, King of Northumbria, conquers the kingdom of Cumbria from the Britons, and lands near the Ribble.
694. The kingdom of Kent pays a mulct of 30,000 marks of gold in satisfaction for the death of Mollo.
710. Ina, King of Wessex, defeats Geraint, the British King of Cornwall.
715. Ina and Ceolred, King of Mercia, fight at Wodnesburgh. Ina rebuilds the Abbey of Glastonbury.
726. Ethelbald, King of Mercia, founds the Abbey of Croyland.
737. Ethelbald, King of Mercia, conquers Northumbria.
743. Ethelbald and Cuthred, King of Wessex, defeat the Welsh at Ddefawdan.
752. Cuthred defeats Ethelbald at Binford in Oxfordshire.
754. This year Canterbury was burnt.
774. Offa, King of Mercia, attacks the Hestingi, a people who inhabited Hastings, Pevensey, &c. in Sussex.
777. Offa conquers Kent, and defeats Cynewulf, King of Wessex, at Bensington.
The Abbeys of St. Alban and Bath are founded by Offa.
787. The Danes land in England.
798. London is burnt this year, with many of its inhabitants.
823. Egbert, King of Wessex, defeats Beornwulf, King of Mercia, at the battle of Wilton, and unites Kent and Essex to Wessex.
824. A severe cold winter, destroys both men and animals.
827. Egbert, King of Wessex, subdues Mercia and Northumbria.
828. Egbert overruns North Wales.
832. The Danes invade and ravage the Isle of Sheppey.
The Danes defeat Egbert at Charmouth.
835. Egbert defeats the Danes and Cornish Britons at Hengston in Cornwall.

851. The Northmen winter in the Isle of Sheppey; and in the following Spring plunder Canterbury and London. They march into Mercia and defeat Bertulph; but are themselves defeated by Ethelwulph.

853. Ethelwulph and Burrhed invade Wales and penetrate into Anglesey.

The Northmen gain a victory in the Isle of Thanet.

855. Ethelwulph, with the sanction of his *Witena-gemot*, or meeting of chiefs, made the donation to the church which is usually construed to be the grant of its tithes.

This year, Ethelwulph went to Rome, where he remained a year making presents to the Pope. He rebuilt the Saxon school which Ina had founded.

856. Ethelbald revolts against his father Ethelwulph, who consents to his retaining Wessex; himself governing the Eastern Provinces.

860. The Northmen land and approach Winchester; but are expelled.

864. The Northmen winter in the Isle of Thanet.

867. Ella King of Northumbria, and Osbert his rival, unite their forces against the Northmen—both are slain at York on 12th April.

A great dearth this year.

868. Burrhed, King of Mercia, solicits the assistance of Ethelbert, King of Wessex, who marches against the Danes. A treaty is made at Nottingham, upon which the Danes retire to York.

869. A great famine happened this year.

870. The Danes leave York, and land in Lincolnshire, where they commit great devastations; they destroy the monastery of Bardney, and slay the monks; are opposed by Earl Algar and Osgot the sheriff. The earl is slain. The Danes destroy the Abbeys of Croyland and Ely.

The Danes defeat the East Angles at Thetford.

870. The Danes invade Wessex, and seize Reading. They are defeated at Inglefield, near Reading, by Earl Ethelwulph.

870. Four days afterwards, Ethelred and Alfred, Kings of Wessex, attack the Danes in Reading without success, when Earl Ethelwulph is slain.

Four days after the last engagement, the Saxons renew the attack at Æscedun, or the Ash-tree Hill, where they rout the Danes with great slaughter.

Fourteen days afterwards, the Danes, collecting their forces, defeat the Kings of Wessex at Basing.

Two months after the last battle, the Danes defeat the Saxons at Merton, in Berkshire, where Ethelred is slain.

871. The Danes attack the Saxons at Wilton, and are victorious.

Alfred makes peace with the Danes. They retire from his dominions.

874. The Danes march from Northumbria, and conquer Mercia. They set up Ceolwulf as King of Mercia. The Danes conquer Bernicia.

England was at this period divided between the West Saxons and the Danes.

876. The Danes surprise the Castle of Wareham.

Alfred makes a second treaty of peace with the Danes.

877. Alfred makes a third treaty with the Danes.

878. The Danes enter Wiltshire. Alfred becomes a fugitive, and retires to the Isle of Athelney, in Somersetshire, where he lives with Denulf, a cowherd, who became Bishop of Winchester, and died anno 909.

Ubbo, the Danish chief, attacks Devonshire.

After a seclusion of six months, Alfred collects his forces at Ethandune, where he defeats the Danes with great loss.

Alfred persuades Godrun, the Dane, to embrace Christianity.

Godrun retires into East Anglia.

884. The Danes make another descent, and besiege Rochester.

Alfred advances with his army, and raises the siege.

890. Godrun, the Danish monarch of East Anglia, dies.

A large fleet of Northmen enters the Thames under Hastings, who winters at Fulham. In the Spring he went to Flanders.

893. The Danes land in Romney Marsh. Hastings appears in the Thames, and lands at Milton, in Kent.

894. Alfred defeats Hastings at Farnham, in Surrey, and drives his army into Middlesex and Essex. The Danes entrench themselves in the Isle of Mersey, in Essex.

Hastings persuades the Anglo-Danes to send ships to the Channel, and attack the Saxons in Devonshire.

Hastings leaves the Isle of Mersey, and marches into Mercia. He is blockaded in his camp on the Severn, but retreats with great loss into Essex.

Hastings marches out of Essex and seizes Chester, which he fortifies. Alfred besieges him for two days. He leaves Chester; ravages North Wales; and returns through Northumbria and East Anglia, to the Isle of Mersey.

895. Hastings conveys his ships up the Lea, and builds a fortress twenty miles above London.

896. Hastings withdraws his forces from England.

897. About this time a pestilence afflicted the kingdom for three years.

901. Ethelwold, one of the sons of Ethelred, pretended to the crown on the death of Alfred. He fled to York, and became King over the Danes. He was afterwards slain in battle fighting against the West Saxons.

910. Edward, King of Wessex, invades Northumbria. Defeats the Danes at Wodensfield.

The Danes possess the north of England, from the Humber to the Tweed; and the eastern parts, to the Ouse.

Edward builds a line of fortresses, to protect his frontier.

918. The Northmen, from Armorica, (Brittany,) make a descent on England, but are expelled.

920. On the death of Ethelfleda, Queen of the Mercians, Edward incorporated Mercia with Wessex.

924. Several Welsh Kings submit to Edward.

934. Athelstan, having added Northumbria to his dominions, invades Scotland.

934. Anlaf, the son of Sigtryg, enters the Humber with six hundred and fifteen ships. His troops are defeated at Brunanburh, by Athelstan, who, by this victory, added Northumbria and Wales to his dominion, and became the founder of the English monarchy.
936. Athelstan makes a treaty with Louis IV. King of France.
941. Anlaf, the northern Prince, marches into Mercia, and besieges Tamworth, which he plundered. He defeats King Edmund at Leicester. By virtue of a treaty, Anlaf retains that part of England which is north of Watling Street.
946. Edmund, on the death of Anlaf, recovers Northumbria, and extends his conquests to Cumbria, which he grants to Malcolm, King of Scots, on condition of military service.
Edred inseparably annexed Northumbria to his kingdom, and partitioned it out in baronies and counties.
955. Dunstan, commonly called St. Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, introduces the Benedictine Order into England.
Elgiva, the Queen of Edwin, is barbarously murdered by the Archbishop Odo.
969. Edgar supports the Benedictine Order.
973. Merchants from Saxony, Flanders, and Denmark, begin to trade in England.
Edgar commutes the Welsh tribute into three hundred wolves' heads, in order to extirpate these animals.
Edgar causes new coin to be made all over England.
980. The Danish ships plunder Southampton, Thanet, Devon, and Cornwall.
988. St. Dunstan dies.
991. The Danes make a formidable invasion, and attack Ipswich. Their retreat is purchased for £10,000.
991. The kingdom is infested for several years with Danish ships.
1002. Ethelred issues letters to every city, to slay, at an appointed hour, all the Danes.
1010. The Danes possess sixteen counties in England.

1013. Svein, the Dane, asserts his government over all the country north of the Watling Street. He is succeeded by his son Canute.
1016. The Danes, under Canute, defeat the English, and possess a great portion of the kingdom.
 Canute besieges London.
 Edmund fights the Danes at Pen, in Dorsetshire.
 The battle of Brentford, between Edmund and Canute.
 Edmund defeats the Danes at Otford, in Kent. They retire to the Isle of Sheppey.
 Edmund is defeated by Canute, at Assandun, in Essex, through the treachery of Edric.
 Edmund and Canute agree by treaty to divide the kingdom ; the latter to reign in the north parts.
1018. Canute exacts £10,500 from London, and £72,000 from the other parts of the kingdom.
1031. Canute marches into Scotland, and subdues Malcolm, and two other kings.
1051. Godwin and his sons rebelling against Edward the Confessor, are outlawed. They quit the kingdom.
 William, Duke of Normandy, visits Edward.
 A great dearth happened this year.
1052. Godwin and his son sail into the Thames. He is restored.
1053. Harold invades Wales, which is much depopulated in consequence.
1066. Edward the Confessor dedicates the church of St. Peter, at Westminster, which he had rebuilt.
 Tostig, the brother of Harold, invades the kingdom, but is expelled by the Earls of Mercia and Northumbria.
 Haralld Hardrada, King of Norway, and Tostig, invade Northumbria. They are defeated and slain on the 25th Sept. Oct. 14. The battle of Hastings.

AN EXPLANATION OF SOME SAXON NAMES.

Æl, *Eal*, and *Al*, in compound names, signifies all, or altogether.

Ælwin, a complete conqueror. *Aldred*, altogether reverend.

Albert, all illustrious. *Alfred*, altogether peaceful.

Ælf, pronounced *ulf*, wolph, hulph, hilp, helpe, signify assistance.

Ælfwin, victorious aid. *Ælfgifa*, a lender of assistance.

Ard, signifies natural disposition.

Godard, is a divine temper. *Reinard*, a sincere temper.

Giffard, a bountiful and liberal disposition.

Bernard, a filial affection.

Æthel, *Athel*, *Adel*, noble.

Æthelred, noble for council. *Æthelbert*, eminently noble.

Bert, is the same as bright.

Ecbert, eternally famous or bright. *Sigbert*, famous conqueror.

Bald, signifies bold. *Baldwin*, a bold conqueror.

Ethelbald, nobly bold. *Eadbald*, happily bold.

Ken, and *Kin*, denote kinsfolk. *Kinulph*, is help to kindred.

Kinehelm, a protector of his kindred.

Kinburg, the defence of her kindred. *Kinric*, powerful in kindred.

Cuth, signifies knowledge, skill.

Cuthwin, knowing conqueror. *Cuthbert*, bright in skill.

Ead and *Eadig*, signify happiness or blessedness.

Eadward, happy preserver. *Eadulph*, happy assistance.

Eadgar, happy power. *Eadwin*, happy conqueror.

Fred, signifies peace. *Fredric*, powerful or wealthy in peace.

Winfred, victorious in peace. *Reinfred*, sincere peace.

Gisle, a pledge. *Fredgisle*, a pledge of peace.

Gislebert, an illustrious pledge.

Helm, denotes defence. *Eadhelm*, a happy defence.

Sighelm, victorious defence. *Berthelm*, eminent defence.

Hild, a lord or lady. *Hildbert*, a noble Lord.

Leof, love. *Leofwin*, a winner of love. *Leofstan*, the best beloved.

Rad, Red, Rod. Ethelred, a noble councillor.

Ric, powerful, wealthy. Alfric, altogether strong.

Æthelric, noble, strong, powerful.

Sig, victory. Sigbert, famous for victory.

Stan, most. Æthelstan, most noble. Loefstan, the dearest or most loved.

Mund, peace. Eadmund, happy peace. Æthelmund, noble peace.

Ælmund, all peace.

Wi, holy. Wimund, holy peace. Wibert, eminent for sanctity.

Alwi, altogether holy.

Wold, or *Wald*, a ruler or governor. Bertwold, a famous governor.

Æthelwold, a noble governor.

THE SAXON NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sunnan-dæg,	The Sun's day,	Sunday.
Monan-dæg,	The Moon's day,	Monday.
Tiwes-dæg,	Tiw's day,	Tuesday.
Wodnes-dæg,	Woden's day,	Wednesday.
Thunres-dæg,	Thunre's day,	Thursday.
Frige-dæg,	Friga's day,	Friday.
Seternes-dæg,	Seterne's day,	Saturday.

THE SAXON PLACES OF MEETING WERE,

Witena-gemote, the assembly of the Wise. In this meeting the affairs of the State were discussed.

Folc-gemote, Scire-gemote—a shire meeting.

Burh-gemote, Wic-gemote—a town meeting.

Husting, a council house. Hans-hus, a common public-house.

Gild-hall, a club. Gild-scipe, an association.

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